



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

There seems to be a decided disposition in the public mind, especially at the north, towards a revival of the doctrine of a protective tariff. Judging from the proceedings which have appeared in newspapers within the past five or six months, of democratic meetings in reference to the protective policy, it would seem that the democracy have decided to use the language of the National Intelligencer "to administer upon the estate of the old Whig party." However this may be, we are glad at the prospect of a return to a system so essential to the prosperity of the Country. Our past experience has shown that the imposition of duties for "revenue purposes alone" is inadequate for the protection and encouragement of our domestic manufactures. A tariff for revenue, discriminating in favor of American industry, was the doctrine of our republican fathers, and under such a system the country prospered. The languishing condition at present of many of our industrial interests, may be attributed in no small degree to the absence of proper encouragement by our General Government to these branches of enterprise. The day is not distant we trust when we shall witness a return to the landmarks of our fathers.

Letters received from Mr. Snyder, of Col. Land's Pacific wagon road expedition, state that Col. L. left Thompson's pass on the 21st of August for Salt Lake city, and was to return by the 5th September. On the 25th September, the party was to start for the States. The expedition can boast of 150 miles of wagon road completed in two months—three mountains being crossed. The new road commences near the confluence of the Muddy and Sweet Water rivers, and strikes north by west, on to the crossings of the Sweet water above the Pacific springs.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law authorizing the appointment of a liquor inspector, whose duty it shall be to examine and thoroughly test the poisonous ingredients contained in liquors, and should they find any strychnine or other poisonous drug in any liquor, the person selling the same is ordered to take it out of the State; and if he sells any drugged liquor, knowing it to be such, or after its inspection, he is to pay a fine of \$100 for the first offence, \$200 for the second offence, \$400 for the third offence, and \$1,000 for the fourth.

Some four years ago, constable D. Nott attached a quantity of liquor in the store of David Clark, in Hartford, Connecticut, under the Maine law, and that attachment has been followed by several trials in the Hartford courts, in which the jurists failed to agree. A and L. Clark, sons of David, and doing business in New York, claimed the liquor, and contested the suits. They now sue the constable, in the United States Court, for illegally seizing the liquor, and the constitutionality of the Maine law will be tried in the above court. The Clarks claim damages to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

A convention of local preachers connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in the city of New York, embracing Sabbath, October 3d, next. Delegates are expected from various sections of the United States, Canada, &c. The design of the convention is to encourage fraternal intercourse with the local ministry of the church; and no subject calculated to promote sectional strife will be allowed in the convention.

In the obituary notices in the New Orleans papers, we notice the name of Laurant J. Sigur, an editor and politician of some note in that city. In connection with the late Gen. Quitman and other distinguished Southern politicians, Mr. Sigur some years ago warmly enlisted in the Cuban cause. The organization of the first expedition and the equipment and arming of the Pampero, were the result of his active efforts.

A woman who has tried the yeast made of peach leaves, recommended in the papers, says it is the best thing in the world—to introduce a physician into the family. The hydrocyanic acid found so abundantly in the kernel of the peach, evidently has its counterpart in the leaf, and the result of the latter use is a malady of the most painful description.

A national exhibition of horses will take place during the first week in October, commencing on the 5th and ending on the 8th, at the P. Weller grand, near Philadelphia. A very large gathering of the first blooded stock in the country is expected. The arrangements will be made for the display and for the accommodation of the largest outpour of visitors.

The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the direction of the President of the United States, has issued a notice establishing the land office for New Mexico at Santa Fe from and after the 25th day of November next, the date on which the act creating a land district for that Territory takes effect.

Thursday, the 23d instant, was very generally observed by all classes of citizens of Charleston, according to appointment and request of the city authorities, as a day of public humiliation and prayer, in view of the prevailing epidemic. The places of business were generally closed, and the churches opened were well attended.

The Hon. David Tull, formerly United States minister to Brazil, is the democratic candidate for Congress in the Ohio district now represented by Mr. Giddings.

At a democratic meeting in Cincinnati, a banner was displayed bearing the motto, "The succession in 1860—Douglas and Orr."

## FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

New York, Sept. 27.—The steamer City of Washington, with advices to the 15th inst., (one day later than the Prince Albert's) arrived here this afternoon.

The cable communications continued, but were illegible.

A new company has been formed for purchasing the steamship Great Eastern, and running her to America.

Owing to a false alarm of fire during a concert at Sheffield, a panic was created by which six persons were crushed to death, and many others injured.

The American horse "Priores," won the great Yorkshire handicap race.

Foats were entertained at Madrid of an armed outbreak.

Queen Victoria has declined the application of the Canadians for a member of the royal family to visit that province, and inaugurate the Crystal Palace exhibition.

The chess game between Morphy and Harwitz was progressing. Four games had been played, each winning two.

A malignant fever was raging at Basel, Switzerland. It attacks people in the prime of life, many dying in a few hours.

The statement of the Prince of Prussia would seem to declare Prince Regent, is re-elected.

The reported occupation of Villa Franca, by Russia, is incorrect.

The London Morning Post says that the policy of the U. S. towards Mexico, is believed to be against the present inference, so that she may fall an easy prey when debilitated by anarchy.

The Times is apprehensive that the ten millions of American indebtedness to European creditors is in serious jeopardy.

The secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was asked to reply to Mr. Whitehead's letter.

The funds continue to improve steadily.—The Paris Bourse advanced yesterday one half.

The object of the late conspiracy at Constantinople, was to get rid of the present Sultan and replace him by his brother Abdullaziz.

The conspiracy had gone so far that the leading ambassadors at Constantinople thought proper to inform certain leaders that if Abdullaziz came to the throne by violence, he would not be recognized by the European powers.

It is said that Turkey and Persia have been on the brink of a rupture.

Thus, Mauritius—Liverpool, September 14.—Cotton—sales of three days 42,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and 6,000 bales for export. The last advices caused an advance of 1/2 on current quotations, and the market closed active, with a generally advancing tendency.

Manchester advices are favorable, with a slight advance. Holders are also demanding a further advance.

Breadstuffs.—Market steady. Richardson & Spence quote: The weather had been favorable for the crops. Flour—choice, firm; other varieties dull. Philadelphia and Baltimore 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4; old, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4. Wheat is dull—red Western 56 @ 57; Southern 55 @ 56 1/2. Corn Western 35 @ 36; Southern 34 @ 35 1/2. White corn—white in large speculative inquiry at 35; yellow quiet at 34 1/2.

Provisions.—Pork quiet. Bacon steady.—Lard quiet and firm at 80 1/2 @ 82.

Product.—Rice quiet. Coffee is firm. Linseed oil 34 1/2 @ 35. Roan steady at 48 1/2 @ 3d.—Spirits—turbulent steady at 3 1/2.

LONDON MARKS.—Breadstuffs have a declining tendency. Wheat is dull for inferior qualities. Sugars closed buoyant. Coffee is buoyant and slightly advanced. Rice is firm and money demand an advance.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols 97 1/2 @ 97 3/4 for money; 97 1/2 @ 97 3/4 for account.

## ANTHROPIC OCEAN STEAMERS.

1. President. .... Never heard of.  
2. Columbia. .... All hands saved.  
3. Humboldt. ....  
4. City of Glasgow. .... Never heard of.  
5. City of Philadelphia. .... All hands saved.  
6. Franklin. ....  
7. Arctic. .... 329 lost—87 saved.  
8. Pacific. .... Never heard of.  
9. Lyons. .... 144 lost—16 saved.  
10. Tempest. .... Never heard of.  
11. San Francisco. .... 240 lost—400 saved.  
12. Central America. .... 420 lost—17 saved.  
13. Austria. .... 330 lost—67 saved.

It will be seen by this list, that the loss of life on the Austria has been greater than in any of the other steamers lost in the Atlantic ocean.

The only instance that we remember in which there has within the last few years been a greater loss of life in any one vessel anywhere, is that of the Peruvian ship Mercedes, which struck a rock near Callao, May 1st, 1854, and sank, carrying down 820 men, of whom 731 perished.

On the 12th of November, 1849, the American packet ship Ogle, Grimshaw, took fire at sea, and burned until the 16th, when 339 of the passengers and crew were saved by Capt. Daniel Cook, of the British barque S. Crab, while sixty passengers who left the vessel on a raft on the 13th were lost.—N. Y. Com.

## MURDERERS OF THE FIVE SPANISH GIRLS.

Two Catalonians who murdered the five girls in the neighborhood of Vich have been arrested on the frontier by the French gendarmes. It appears that the day after the murder one of them was drinking in one of the wine shops in the suburbs of Vich with one of the brothers of the second victim.—On the young man declining to drink because he was not thirsty, the assassin said, "Well, I shall drink for you a great deal of meat (carné), which signifies both meat and flesh" at night, and the brother not yet dined, the gendarmes then arrested by the gendarmes that all the girls were executed for not being provided with passports, and gave false names; but on being told that they would be confronted with the brothers of the murdered girls, they at once confessed their crime—one of them, the jealous lover, declaring, with many imprecations, that had they been twenty he would have killed them all. They confessed also that several hours after the girls' death, and they suppose that the vapors of the wine they had drunk and their troubles had deceived them. They were sent to Perpignan to see whether they can be recognized as belonging to any of the gangs of criminals whose causes are pending before the French tribunals.

## THE ACCIDENT TO GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott, we are sorry to see it stated, is still suffering severely from his fall at Cozzens' Hotel, at West Point, last week. The New York Express says:

The pains in his back from the fall have been very severe, from the first, and since then he is not able to move or be moved. He will be brought to the city, for better medical attendance as soon as he can be comfortably moved, and in the meantime his friends are very anxious about him on account of his age and the injury received by him.

## LARGE SALE OF COFFEE.

At the autumn sale of the Dutch Trading Company, held lately in Rotterdam, the largest stock ever known to be brought to the hammer. It consisted of about eight hundred thousand bales, but, large as it was, it was not equal to the demand. It brought a penny a pound more than the brood about two millions and a half sterling. One-half of this total was pure profit to the government, while the brokers' commission amounted to £25,000.

## BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—The barque L. L. L. arrived here yesterday, with twelve of the sixty-seven passengers saved from the steamer Austria, which was burnt at sea on the 13th instant. A passenger reports that a little after 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance to the stowage. The speed of the steamer was instantly slackened to one-half, at which rate she continued until the magazine exploded, when the engines were supposed to have been instantly suffocated. The fire next burst through the lights amidships, spreading with fearful rapidity. A boat was let down on the port side, and instantly swamped. Another on the starboard side was crushed by the number of people rushing into it. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, excepting a few gentlemen, who must have been suffocated in the smoking room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number were shut up in the cabin by the fire. Some of these were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater portion perished. The last sight seen was that of six women and a child who were drawn up, said that six were on the poop jumped into the sea by two and three. Some of the women were already in flames, others beset with fire were driven to the step by the advancing flames, and in half an hour not a soul was left on the poop.

The French barque Maurice, Capt. Ernest Renard, came alongside at 5 o'clock, and rescued forty of the passengers, who were chiefly taken off the board, but some who were struggling in the water. At 8 o'clock, one of the metallic life boats came with twelve officers. Successive boats were picked up on all sides, and a broken boat. The second officer was afterwards rescued from the water, and both he and the third officer were severely burnt. Many of the male passengers were frightfully burnt. Only six women were saved, and three of these were shockingly burnt.

A Norwegian barque went alongside the wreck the next morning, and may have picked up a few persons. The Maurice had no communication with her, but proceeded with the Austria's passengers to the coast.

The passenger from whom the information is derived, says that when the steamer was let down on the beach, which was immediately lost, and he fell into the sea and was left far behind. The same passenger says that the fire arose from culpable negligence, while fumigating the stowage with burning tar, under the superintendence of the 4th officer. The only British subject on board was Mr. Brew, an officer in the British civil service, on his way to Columbia.

Out of six hundred souls, only sixty-seven are known to have been rescued from an awful death. The eight metallic life boats, and three or four launches, which the ill-fated steamer had on board, seem to have been of little avail amidst the terrible panic that doubtless immediately ensued on the breaking out of the fire, followed, as it was, soon after, by the explosion of the magazine.

On board the Austria were many well-known and wealthy citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, returning from summer tours in Europe. Among them are the Rev. J. H. Weymann, Theodore Grah, Mrs. D. Weymann, Mr. Meyenber, Mrs. Reichart, with her three children, all of Baltimore. Mrs. Willian, (wife of Mr. Willian, proprietor of a fancy store in Washington city) and two children. T. Esfeld, the well-known musician and conductor of the Philadelphia concert in New York; Theodore Glanville, Professor of German in the New York Free Academy; Herman Thornebeck, a well-known German of Philadelphia; Mrs. E. L. Vozin, and three children, also of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Horken, and Mrs. Anna Paypers, and three children, of St. Louis, and Wm. Sachel, of Cincinnati.

The number of souls on board when she left Hamburg, was as follows:

First cabin, including 19 children, 68  
Second cabin, including 8 children, 111  
Stowage, including 30 children, 140  
Officers and crew, about 100

Total, 520

As 600 souls are reported to have been on board at the time of the calamity, 80 must have embarked at Southampton.

Speaking of the cabin passengers, the New York Times remarks:

Theodore Esfeld has been a resident in America about ten years. He has been well known as a leader of the harmonic concert, as a popular composer, and a musical celebrity of this city. He is a gay, lively, and is beloved by "troupe" and "friends." Mr. Esfeld went out to Germany, on a visit to his relatives, about three months ago—just after the great musical festival held in June's woods, at which he was the leader. Mr. Esfeld stated in his last letter to his friends here, which was written four weeks since, that he should return in the Austria. His acquaintances in the city, as well as his wife, are in great anxiety as to his fate, and speak of him as being ill-calculated, from his nervous temperament, and not over strong physical powers, to pass safely through such a voyage, and were likely to have attended the catastrophe.

Herman S. Sondheim, who, with his wife and five children, was on board, is a large importer of German goods, at No. 113 Liberty street. He had been on a visit, with his family, to his relatives in Germany, and also on business for the purchase of goods.

W. R. Benthall, importer of fancy goods at No. 109 Liberty street, also had his wife and five children with him on board the Austria. He has his residence in Europe, but was returning with his family to spend the winter in New York.

The next largest family among the cabin passengers, was Mr. Ad. Hermann, of Lige, who was emigrating to the country with his wife and seven children.

These three families make up an aggregate of twenty-three persons. There were also some fifteen other persons hailing from New York.

Dispatches give a list of the saved. Some of the names mentioned above are fortunately in the list.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AUSTRIA.—The vessel is one of the four which constitute the newly established line of steamships between New York and Liverpool, and which are called respectively the Austria, the Saxonia, the Borussia, and the Hannoveria. The two first vessels mentioned are nearly the same in each other, and have been built at the Clyde, near Glasgow.

The Austria is rather larger than the Saxonia, and hence she is able to accommodate a greater number of passengers. Her burden is 2,500 tons; her length over all, is 345 feet; her width across the beam is 40 feet, and the distance from her promenade deck to the bottom of her hold, is 20 feet. She is entirely composed of iron, and is rigged as a barque, and can carry a vast amount of cargo. Her machinery is on the newest, most approved, and substantial plan, and her propeller is driven by what is termed by engineers a steam hammer engine. The Austria has four decks. They are a promenade deck, main deck, 'tween deck, and lower deck. All her cabins are fitted up in elegant and costly style, with a piano, reading-room, and smoking room, while her sleeping accommodations are of the first order. Her engines are 400 horse power, and she is a very rapid sailer, making, with steam alone, thirty knots an hour, in smooth seas.

The engine and boilers lay some 20 feet below deck and are surrounded by sheet iron, so as to confine fire commencing in the furnace-room to its place of origin. Ten water-tight compartments protect her in a great measure against danger from leak. The Austria was valued at about \$350,000. Her cargo was a large and very valuable one. It is believed that both the ship and cargo are insured in Europe.

As our readers are aware, the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic was the Sirius, in 1838. The regular line of European steamships was started by Mr. Cunard in 1840, and since that time there have been lost on the Atlantic eleven vessels, making an average in eighteen years of one in every eighteen months.

Death of Rev. Reuben Post.

The Charleston "Times" of Saturday, thus announces the death of a beloved and venerable clergyman, who was well known to many of our citizens:

"Death, which has sped his shafts with no discrimination between old and young, the lowly and the distinguished, has struck down the estimable pastor of the Circular Church, the Rev. Reuben Post, who died of the prevailing fever yesterday afternoon. Mr. Post had nearly reached his 67th year, twenty-one of which he passed in the office of the pastorate of the above church. Beloved by his congregation, of uncommon sanctity of manners and earnest religious convictions, he was among the most zealous and devoted of those who are embraced within his sacred calling. He will live long in the memory and affections of those who enjoyed the privilege of his teaching, and attended his ministrations."

Dr. Post was a native of Vermont, in which State he graduated in 1814, and subsequently proceeded to theological studies at Princeton, N. J., in 1819, and at the same time installation as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, in which charge he continued until February, 1836, when he accepted a call to Charleston, where he has ever since resided. Many of our citizens will receive with sadness the announcement of his decease.—N. Y. Lat.

## TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 27.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Mr. Field:

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New York.—I have arrived here on my way to the bay of Ball Arm, with instruments and regulations to test the cable in concert with Valencia.

God and regular currents from Newfoundland were received up to the day I left Valencia, (12th inst.) but no words had been received since the 21st inst. The testing shows a loss of insulation three miles from Valencia, but I hope to work through it.

I will leave St. Johns does not start till the 7th of October, but I shall try and get there by a gunboat or otherwise, immediately.

(Signed) LEXBY, from Valencia office.

New York, Sept. 27.—The steamer Florida's South has arrived with the brig Milken.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The deaths from fever yesterday were 43, showing a considerable decrease from the mortality of the previous day.

New York, Sept. 27.—The horse Nicholas won the four mile race at the Fashion course to-day. The horses Sue and Washington were distanced.

## MARYLAND RIFLEMEN.

SHARP SHOOTING.—One of the speakers at the barbeque given recently at Shepherdstown, Va., handsomely alluded to Captain Michael Cresap's Rifle Company, which marched from western Maryland July 31st, 1875, for the siege of Boston. The company consisted of 130 men, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, and uniformed in hunting-shirts and moccasins. The doctor, in hunting-shirts and moccasins, was thus dressed. The men in shooting was thus dressed. The doctor, in hunting-shirts and moccasins, was thus dressed. The men in shooting was thus dressed.

## UTAH.

Advices from Utah are not very flattering, and Mr. Buchanan has serious apprehensions as to the result of the policy pursued by Governor Cumming. It is understood by the Administration that the civil officers of the Territory are divided among themselves as to the proper course to be followed. Governor Cumming, with the Secretary of State, and Forney, the Indian Agent, favors a moderate conciliatory policy, while Chief Justice Eekels and the United States Attorney, favor the more rigorous policy to strict obedience in all matters whatever. The army officers side with Judge Eekels, but at the request of Gov. Cumming, Gen. Johnston has enforced the most rigid discipline, and not a soldier is permitted to approach within eighteen miles of Salt Lake City. Thus stands the dispute between the Federal Officers of the Gentiles, while the Mormon Chief boasts that his people have the finest country on earth, and that Utah will be the first nation in a few years. The President is not by any means pleased with the prospect.

## WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

Ex-Governor Adams of South Carolina, in his letter to the Southern Union—thus enumerates the achievements of "National" Democracy:

"The pass-word, heretofore it seems, is to be National Democracy—to which we are indebted for the Proclamation—Force Bill—Violation of Tariff Compromise—Present Tariff—Application of Wilson Proviso to Oregon—Abolition of Slave Trade in District of Columbia—Loss of California—Dismemberment of Texas—Annual Expenditure of Seventy Millions—Submission of Constitution to People of Kansas—the black catalogue, in haste to be enlarged and embellished by the admission of Kansas with less than ninety-three thousand inhabitants."

"Whenever I get my consent to apologize for the author of such wounds upon Southern interests and Southern honor. 'My my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget her cunning!'"

## EXCAVATIONS NEAR ROME.

Sir Charles Evelyn writes to the London Builder an account of some important excavations which have been recently made in the neighborhood of Rome. Several interesting fragments have been thrown up; a portion of the old Roman road (via Latina) uncovered, and a most interesting tomb, consisting of several chambers, highly ornamented, containing sarcophagi, &c., has been discovered. The remains of an early Christian basilica have also been discovered, and the general impression seems to be that what has hitherto been deemed a "pagus" or village, of which the most part still remains to be disinterred.

## THE GOLD EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS.

It cannot now be doubted that gold is to be found abundantly in some parts of Kansas, and that a new gold era is about to take place in that region of a country, which will greatly change the aspect of affairs.

The Wyandotte (Kansas) Gazette of the 18th says: "Yesterday ten thousand dollars in gold dust arrived from Pike's Peak. One man brought in \$6,000 as the result of a few weeks' work. A small boy had \$1,000 which he says 'he dug down and found,' and the little fellow says 'he can get all he wants.'"

The St. Louis papers of the 25th inst., contain still later and more encouraging news from the gold regions. A paragraph in the Democrat says:

"St. great is the demand for provisions at St. Joseph, for the miners, that Mr. Isadore Poulin, a merchant of that place, who has been shipping to this port large quantities of bacon, has come here to repurchase some of that article. He says that he assisted a few days ago, in carrying from the steamer Watadota, to the White Cloud, thirty five thousand dollars worth of gold dust, which Mr. John Richards had procured from Indians who had obtained it with implements of the oldest description, which they themselves made."

Yulo, Yantlan, Winnebago, and St. Stephens villages, are points from which many Indians, half-breeds, &c., had gone to the diggings. Mr. Poulin had sold goods for the mines, to the amount of \$13,000, and corroborates the reports in regard to the richness of the auriferous region."

Pike's Peak is about twenty miles south of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, and directly on the route marked out by Colonel Fremont for the Great Central Railroad to the Pacific.

It could be continued to be found in such great abundance as anticipated along this route, it will create the necessity for railroad communication, and perhaps be instrumental in advancing the interests of those favorable to the contemplated route.

Taking it for granted that the accounts of gold in this Territory, and its recent discoveries, are true, the emigration thither must greatly increase, and a new phase of things must ensue.

## AFRICAN COMMERCE.

The Philadelphia North American says: It has been calculated that, between 1830 and 1850, the increase of the exports of British manufactures to that part of the coast lying between the Senegal and the Portuguese colony of Land, amounted to one hundred per cent, and since that time the progress made has been much more rapid. Between 1850 and 1856, the total exports from Great Britain increased forty per cent, and within the same six years the imports of African produce into England have increased sixty per cent. Palm oil, timber of valuable kinds, ivory, gold, ground nuts, indigo, pepper, rice, coffee, sugar, and a multitude of other articles, are only waiting a market to be produced in any quantities. The trade in palm oil is already valued at ten millions of dollars per annum. But the most important prospect is that of the supply of cotton. It is already manufactured there to a considerable extent. Brazil is reported to have imported last year a quantity of African made cloths, which it would require upwards of seven million pounds of cotton to produce.

In 1856, 33,495 pounds of cotton were sent from Abbeokuta. This amount increased, in 1857, to 55,400 pounds; and in the first six months of the present year, it reached upwards of 100,000 pounds. The whole of this has been collected, all the labor performed, and the responsibility borne, by native Africans alone.

The American portion of the population of Liberia have commenced, with much spirit, the cultivation of cotton. About seventy acres of land, in patches of from one to ten acres, are planted in Montserrado county. One of a party of emigrants, belonging to Columbus, Georgia, sent home lately from Liberia a sample of cotton, of a species which bears all the time, and he says, good sea land cotton can be raised there. Native labor is cheap and abundant.

## TREATMENT OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

Capt. Jonas P. Levy, U. S. N., who has had hundreds of cases of yellow fever under treatment, says he never knew of a case terminating fatally after observing the following directions: If the patient is in a wine glass, water, a table-spoonful of common salt and pour the same into a tumbler, adding the juice of a whole lemon and two wine-glasses of castor oil. The whole to be taken at one dose, (by an adult.) Then a hot mustard bath, with a handful of salt in the water—the patient to be well wrapped in blankets until perspiration takes place freely. On removal to bed, the feet of the patient to be wrapped in the blanket. Afterwards, apply mustard plaster to the arms and legs, and apply the plaster to the head and temples. After the fever has been broken take forty grains of quinine and forty drops of elixir of vitriol to a quart of water. Use wine glass full three times a day. Barley-water, lemonade and ice water may be used in moderation.

## SEVERE GALE.

The Florida Sentinel says:—On Wednesday last we were visited with a severe blow, preceded with heavy rains for several days. Though the blow was not equal in severity to the storm of former years, yet the damage to the cotton crop was very considerable. The gale in the Gulf, however amounted to a terrific hurricane. Two gentlemen who came passengers on board the steamer Calhoun from Tampa, say that they have travelled much by sea, and encountered many storms, but this was the most perilous and terrific blow they had ever encountered.

The Calhoun was in the most imminent danger of being wrecked, and was only saved by being in shoal water. She finally made a harbor in Anacostia Bay, and is safe. Several vessels were driven ashore, and boats, outcrops, furniture, &c., lost.

## THE VINTAGE IN PORTUGAL.

The accounts of the coming vintage are still favorable, and as we are just upon the time when the grapes are gathered, we may safely calculate upon the result. There is little doubt that the yield this year will be fully one-half of what it has usually been before the appearance of the disease. This shows that the odium is gradually disappearing, and that Portugal will again resume her old position as a wine producing country. The severity of wine has had a very disastrous effect upon the commerce of the country and has also told severely upon the revenue, whilst at the same time the poorer classes have suffered severely from the scarcity and dearth of what to them may be considered a necessary of life.

## WHICH IS IT?

What is immortality worth if the immortal cannot have his name set correctly? What the public want to know, therefore, is—whether the great Caliban at Trinity Bay, is De Sauty or De Sauty. The newspapers spell it all sorts of ways, and the telegraphic dispatches follow their example. How is it, Mr. De Sauty? If you cannot tell us anything about yourself, —N. Y. Express

## SAXONY YARNS.

—Fine White, Blue, Black, and Grey, three Thread Saxony Yarns, just received, and for sale by

C. C. BERRY'S, 72, King street.

## No hope of finding the lost Ballonist.

The party from Adrian who have been out in search of Mr. Thurston for the last few days, arrived at this city last evening by the five o'clock train, worn out and disheartened. In a conversation we had with Mr. Banister, he said that on his last expedition he had made thorough search in the neighborhood where the balloon descended, and through a circuit of several miles around. They then proceeded north to the river, following it up to "Little Bear Creek," and eight miles up the last channel to Wallacksburgh. Not the slightest clue could be found.